

Notes

Hiroyoshi OHASHI and Yu IOKAWA: **Identity of *Nogra guangxiensis* Wei (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae-Phaseoleae)**マメ科 *Nogra guangxiensis* Wei の正体 (大橋広好, 五百川 裕)

Léveillé (1913) described *Uraria esquirolii* from Guizhou in China based on a specimen, Esquirol 2544. Soon after, he (1914) changed position of the species to *Apios*, as *A. esquirolii* (H. Lévl.) H. Lévl. However, the species is quite different from these genera in having unifoliate leaves and lax flowered inflorescences with only a few flowers. Accordingly, the identity of *U. esquirolii* had been regarded as unknown (Schindler 1928, Yang and Huang 1981), but Lauener (1970) clarified the identity as *Nogra grahamii* (Wall. ex Benth.) Merr.

During our study on Chinese *Uraria* we examined a photo of the holotype of *Uraria esquirolii* H. Lévl. in A (Fig. 1) and confirmed the determination by Lauener (1970) as correct. We noted furthermore the species is identical with *Nogra guangxiensis* Wei described from Guangxi, south central China in 1985.

Nogra guangxiensis was published with a detailed illustration on the basis of an old specimen and is distinguished from *N. grahamii* in having narrowly oblong or long lanceolate leaflets sparsely hirsute on both surfaces, pale yellow corollae, obovate-oblong wings with long decurved auricles at the base of the lamina, and falcate somewhat acute keel-petals (Wei 1985, 1995, 2001). Judging from the original description and illustration of the species, however, it is referable to an upper part of *N. grahamii*. *Nogra grahamii* was first described by Bentham (1852) under the illegitimate generic name *Grona* as *G. grahamii* Benth. of which the leaves were “unifoliolata, inferiore late cordato-ovata, ..., superiora ovata oblonga v. lanceolata, ..., pilis paucis rigidis conspersa” (Bentham 1852). These features of the spe-

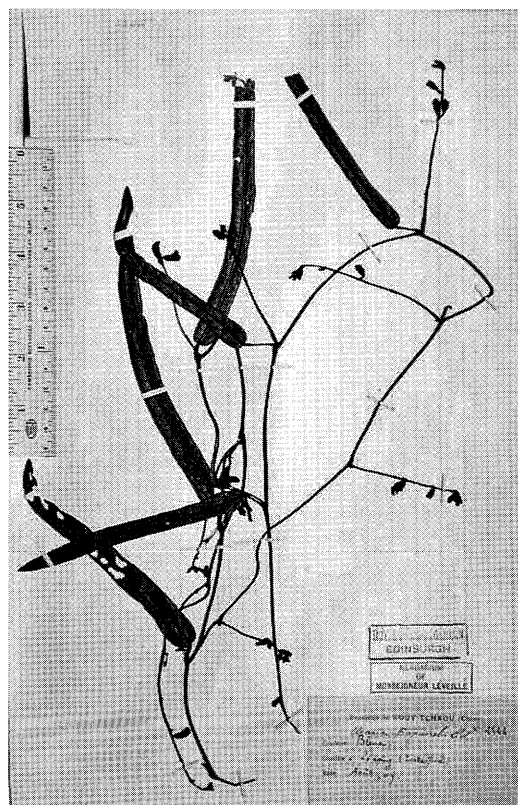


Fig. 1. *Uraria esquirolii* H. Lévl., holotype (photo) in A.

cies are well illustrated by Thuân (1979) based on a specimen from Laos. The floral characters of *N. guangxiensis* agree with those of *N. grahamii* as shown in the figures by Gagnepain (1916) and Thuân (1979) based on the specimens from Laos, although corollae are described as reddish (Baker 1876) or bluish (Gagnepain 1916, Thuân 1979), not pale yellowish (Wei 1985). We think therefore *Nogra guangxiensis* Wei is a synonym of *Nogra grahamii* (Wall. ex

Benth.) Merr.

Nogra grahamii (Benth.) Merr. in Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. **24**: 201 (1935); Lauener in Not. Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh **30**: 250 (1970); Nguyễn van Thuân in Fl. Cambodge Laos Vietnam **17**: 94, pl. 12, fig. 4–11 (1979); Sanjappa, Leg. India: 220 (1992).

[Fig. 1]

Grona grahamii Benth. in Miq., Pl. Jungh. 234 (1852); Baker in Hook.f., Fl. Brit. Ind. **2**: 191 (1856); Gagnep. in Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indoch. **2**: 406, fig. 39: 8–13 (1916).

Uraría esquirolii H. Lévl. in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. **12**: 191 (1913) [Type: China. Kouy-Tchéou: Lo-Jang (Tchee-Pia), août 1909. Jos. Esquirol 2544 (E holo; photo in A)].

Apios esquirolii (H. Lévl.) H. Lévl., Fl. Kouy-Tchéou: 225 (1914).

Nogra guangxiensis Wei in Guihaia **5**: 351 (1985) [Type: China. Guangxi: Tiane. 19 Aug. 1959. C. T. Li 601220 (SCBI)], & in Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. **41**: 229, pl. 56 (1995), & in Higher Plants of China **7**: 214 (2001), syn. nov.

Distribution: India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, China (Guangxi and SW Guizhou).

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- 中国のマメ科フジボグサ属に、貴州省で採られた *Uraría esquirolii* H. Lévl. という種があり、その正体は不明であったが、Léveillé のコレクションを研究したエジンバラ植物園 (E) の Lauener (1970) によって、*Nogra grahamii* (Wall. ex Benth.) Merr. であることが明らかにされた。 *U. esquirolii* のホロタイプは E にある。ハーバード大学植物標本館アーノルド樹木園標本室 (A) にはそのホロタイプの写真があり、それを調べ、これが *N. grahamii* であることを確認した。さらに、貴州省から記載された *N. guangxiensis* Wei も *N. grahamii* と同種であることが分かった。 *N. guangxiensis* は中国植物誌 **41**: 229, pl. 56 に詳しい図があり (Wei 1995)、広西省と貴州省西南部に分布するとされる (Wei 2001)。結局、*N. grahamii* はインドから中国南部まで点在することになる。

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